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# Rabin Quits, Sets Stage for Early Israeli Elections

From Wire Dispatches  
JERUSALEM, Dec. 20—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who shattered a fragile ruling majority yesterday by expelling a coalition member, set the stage for early Israeli elections.

## Assad Are Said Coordinate Policy

Dec. 20 (AP)—Private Syrian leaders here are said to be coordinating policy.

Mr. Rabin's call for early elections was made in the Knesset (parliament) in the wake of his expulsion of the National Religious party from his shaky coalition government.

The expulsion of the NRP, whose members abstained in a no-confidence vote against Mr. Rabin last week, cost the Prime Minister his tenuous majority, leaving him with only 57 assured votes in the 120-member house.

A total of 61 votes is needed for a bare majority.

"This government now becomes an interim government until new elections," the Prime Minister told reporters in the President's mansion after he handed in his resignation letter of resignation just before midnight.

"I saw a trend toward division in the heart of the people as one of the main problems to be faced and all of my moves were related to this basic issue," said Mr. Rabin, who has been in office since July 3, 1974.

Before seeing President Kikar, Mr. Rabin said that his resignation would not affect the government's functions. He apparently sought to reassure foreign nations that negotiations for peace in the Middle East would not be hampered.

After addressing the Knesset today, Mr. Rabin told newsmen he was aware that his action had precipitated a parliamentary crisis. But, he added, it was impossible to ignore the defection of members of the government during a time when the leadership's ability to run the state was under challenge.

The principle of "collective responsibility" was a guiding force.

At least 26 African men were killed and 7 injured. Some members of the labor force are still missing from the estate and investigations continue to establish their whereabouts, it said.

Officials at the plantation put the number killed at 27.

Plantation officials in the area are currently holding a recruiting drive for black labor and expressed fears that the slayings would stem the flow of workers to the region.

The estates lie at the center of a major combat area in the guerrilla war. Last week, Rhodesian troops fought a series of running battles with insurgents in the rugged mountain terrain, killing 70 of them and losing 8 of their own men, including 2 white junior officers.

Today's communiqué also reported the deaths of 2 more guerrillas, bringing the total so far this year to 1,547 and to 2,360 since the start of the war four years ago.

A government spokesman today denied that Rhodesian troops clashed in Botswana with a mobile police patrol near the Botswana town of Francistown.

The Botswana government, he said, had that Rhodesian troops crossed the border and were operating in Botswana when the clash occurred.

Denying the allegations, the Rhodesian government spokesman said that it was "a fact that terrorists have crossed into Rhodesia from Botswana and returned to that country after committing various acts of terrorism and violence."

"The government has evidence that residents of Botswana have assisted them. If the Botswana authorities were to round up the Rhodesian terrorists and expel them, this would greatly assist in reducing tension in the area," he said.

No formal protest has been received from the Botswana government, he said.

Wider Sanctions Urged  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 20 (Reuters)—The General Assembly today called for wider economic sanctions against the white minority government of Rhodesia and asked the Security Council to meet urgently to consider the matter.

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**GRAND-STANDING—**  
A light plane crashed into Baltimore's Memorial Stadium Sunday minutes after conclusion of the Baltimore-Pittsburgh game in the NFL playoffs. The pilot was in fair condition. Details on Page 13.

## Says Guerrillas Killed Blacks

# Rhodesia Reports 26 Massacred

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Security force headquarters said today that at least 26 black tea plantation workers were massacred yesterday by nationalist guerrillas in the Inyanga Mountains on the border with Mozambique.

A communiqué said that a group of guerrillas abducted a number of tea estate workers, their wives and children and took them to an adjoining tea plantation. The men were separated and taken some distance away and told to lie down. The guerrillas then opened fire on them, the communiqué said.

"At least 26 African men were killed and 7 injured. Some members of the labor force are still missing from the estate and investigations continue to establish their whereabouts," it said.

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# She Is Commerce Secretary Carter Picks Woman, 2 Others for Cabinet

From Wire Dispatches  
PLAINS, Ga., Dec. 20—President-elect Jimmy Carter today named his first woman Cabinet member, educator Juanita Kreps, to be secretary of commerce and appointed an Atlanta lawyer to be attorney general and a Minnesota farmer-congressman as secretary of agriculture.

He said that he is actively recruiting "very large numbers" of women, blacks and other minority-group members to serve in sub-Cabinet positions and predicted that this will provide a pool of talent to serve at the top appointive levels of future administrations.

With four appointments still to be made to fill his Cabinet, Mr. Carter indicated there will be at least one black. He indicated that the rest of the Cabinet will be selected by "Tuesday or Thursday."

In a nationally broadcast news conference, Mr. Carter presented:

• Mrs. Kreps, 55, an economist and vice-president of Duke University, for secretary of commerce. He said that her credentials are "absolutely superb."

• Griffin Bell, 59, an Atlanta lawyer and former federal appeals court judge, for attorney general. Mr. Carter said that Mr. Bell, a law partner of Carter adviser Charles Kiro, will be a "great attorney general."

• Rep. Robert Bergland, 45, a farmer who has served in the House since 1970, to be secretary of agriculture. Rep. Bergland is a political ally of Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale.

Defends Criteria  
Asked about the selection of more women and minority appointees, Mr. Carter said: "I am applying the same criteria in the selection of all Cabinet members without regard to their race or sex." He said that it would not be fair to lower the standard in their cases.

Mr. Carter said that there surely are thousands of qualified women and minority-group members who could serve adequately in the Cabinet. But, he said, "I have tried in every instance to get the best, qualified person to serve in a Cabinet post, not just someone who would serve adequately."

Mrs. Kreps said: "I think we simply have to do a better job of looking in the case of both women and minorities."

"I think she said she disagrees with me," Mr. Carter said.

Later, in an interview, Mrs. Kreps agreed with Mr. Carter that judgments should not be made until the entire Cabinet is appointed.

"Then I think if the administration does not act about doing a great deal for women at very high levels then I think criticism is in order and I will join it," she said. "But I think there is a dedication here and that it will be borne out."

The nomination of Mr. Bell raised questions from reporters about his support for civil rights and his 1970 letter to President Richard Nixon stating that he found U.S. District Judge Harold Carswell to be qualified for appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court. Judge Carswell was rejected by the Senate after a debate in which he was called "mediocre" and was accused by some senators of being a racist.

Although all three nominees made until the entire Cabinet is appointed.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6



Juanita Kreps



Griffin Bell



Rep. Robert Bergland

## Congress Adjourns

# Vietnam Party Expands Two Governing Panels

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Vietnam today adjourned its first party congress in 16 years after naming a larger ruling Politburo and a vastly expanded Central Committee that seemed designed to preserve the power and privileges of Vietnam's traditional ruling circles.

In the concluding session of the congress, broadcast live from Hanoi and monitored here, Le Duan was named to continue as the party's first secretary. Although he is clearly the most powerful figure in the nation, Mr. Le Duan was still not named party chairman, in apparent continuing deference to the late Ho Chi Minh.

The new Politburo, which was expanded from 11 to 17 members, added several southern Vietnamese with close traditional ties to the north. In a surprise move, one of the north's oldest revolutionaries, Hoang Van Hanh, 71, a political operative who joined the Communist movement at the age of 18, was dropped.

A new body, an inspection committee headed by Gen. Song Hao, chief of the army's political department, was named—apparently to undertake a purge of party ranks throughout the country.

"Blames" Cited  
"Blames" in the party will be corrected," Nguyen Duy Trinh, the minister of foreign affairs, said at the final session of the congress, summarizing the various reports presented to the week-long series of meetings. "Members of low political and revolutionary awareness will be dismissed from the party. New members will be recruited," he said.

There reportedly has been considerable unrest, particularly in the south, due to widespread corruption and inefficiency in party ranks. There have been charges that hundreds of thousands of dollars have changed hands for simple bureaucratic tasks.

The doubling of the size of the Central Committee—from 47 full members and 25 alternates to 101 full members and 22 alternates—seemed to have been accomplished to include a number of younger party cadres and technicians. Few of the new names had appeared publicly before.

However, if the Politburo is any indication, the southerners on the Central Committee will continue to have little real power over the major affairs of state in Vietnam.

From South  
The new Politburo, in fact, contains only three southerners—Pham Hung, a veteran Politburo official who had been placed in charge of the war and political effort in the south; Nguyen Van Linh, who is secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

# Icelandic Fishing Talks Periling U.K. Industry

By David Haworth

Dec. 20 (UPI)—Iceland and the United Kingdom are negotiating a return of fishing rights to Icelandic waters today when Icelandic representatives refused to accept assurances.

There was a blow to the negotiator Finn "Bibi" Björnsson, who had previously been compared with the role of 24 would be at risk to fish in waters.

He we've not had a to answer from Iceland, said, "their inability to the smallest indication they might concede is of great concern."

Officials here expressed out the future of the deep-sea fishing fleet, by at stake are about going jobs, but 10,000 hling and the fish-pooling are in jeopardy a term.

thing to Offer  
mitted here that the when in negotiating and is that the Comer has nothing to offer.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Gundlach, was able to threaten the with retaliatory measures.

are to be resumed h but EEC negotiators could be repercussions to Atlantic Treaty Organization retaliatory measures against Iceland. The vital part of NATO approaches to the which are heavily viet warships.

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# Chicago Mayor Richard Daley Is Dead at 74

From Wire Dispatches  
CHICAGO, Dec. 20—Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, the 74-year-old boss of the "last of the big-city machines," collapsed and died today after suffering a heart attack.

Mr. Daley's death was sure to cause shock waves not only in Illinois politics but in national politics as well. He had played a kingmaker's role in 21 tumultuous years as mayor of Chicago and undisputed boss of its Democratic party hierarchy.

At one point in his career as "boss of Chicago," he was accused of "stealing" the 1960 presidential election for John F. Kennedy by manipulating the crucial Illinois vote into a paper-thin Democratic majority.

Last Nov. 3, his kingmaker's image was diminished when his forces failed to carry Illinois for Jimmy Carter and his handpicked candidate for governor, Michael Bischoff, was defeated by Republican James Thompson by a record margin.

Power Broker  
But knowledgeable politicians said that even after the Nov. 3 debacle Mr. Daley's power remained substantially undiminished. There was no one to challenge him in Chicago and his clout as a power broker in the Carter administration remained firm because his organization could be depended upon to deliver Chicago.

There had been doubts whether Mr. Daley should keep on at full throttle after he suffered a "slight stroke" which required surgery in 1974. But he went on to win a sixth four-year term by a landslide. He had two more years left to serve.

Mr. Daley's admirers hailed the way he ran Chicago—and he did run it, by swiftly settling deadlocked strikes, keeping the streets uncluttered and the garbage collected, the school doors open and the elevated train running and by building four new expressways.

Asked at age 73 how long he planned to remain chairman of the local party, Mr. Daley replied: "As long as there's a breath in me."

Mr. Daley was admired by Chicago businessmen, respected by party professionals across America and revered by his precinct troops, he was defeated by many—though not all—in his party's liberal wing.

At the Democratic National Convention this year in New York, where the mayor had planned a triumph comeback after his ouster by McGovernites in a 1972 credentials fight, he was cheered as he climbed the platform for a showcase speech on urban problems. But considerable booing also rose up from the floor.

Mr. Daley's detractors remembered his battles with Martin Luther King Jr. in the mid-1960s when civil rights forces called Chicago "the most segregated city in the North" and demanded the ouster of a Daley-backed schools superintendent, Benjamin Willis. They recalled his orders to police to shoot to kill arsonists in the riots following the King assassination and to shoot to "maim or cripple" looters.

To many, the name Richard Daley called to mind a florid, angry political boss, shaking his fist at Connecticut Sen. Abraham Ribicoff from the floor of the 1968 national convention in Chicago and cutting off power to delegates' microphones while the mayor's cops whacked the heads of antiwar demonstrators and "Yippies" in Grant Park.

The short, burly mayor relished the limelight, but kept close to his working-class ties, never moving out of the street in which he was born on May 15, 1902, the son of a sheet metal worker of Irish descent.

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# South Africa Frees 13 Political Prisoners

By John A. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 20 (NYT)—The South African government today released the first 13 of 81 political detainees whose freedom was pledged last week by Justice Minister James Kruger.

At least 350 other persons, most of them black, remain in detention without trial.

Those released today, all black, were freed from prison in the coastal city of East London, long a center of black resistance to apartheid. They had been held since August under the Internal Security Act, which provides for the indefinite detention of any person considered a threat to national security or public order.

The 81 include 7 black journalists, among them 4 from the World, the country's leading black newspaper. The 4—Willie Bokala, Arthur Molefe, Duma Ndlovu and Moffat Zungu—constituted the newspaper's "riot squad," responsible for covering the outbreak of unrest in black communities across the country. They had been held for three months.

Other Prisoners  
Two other journalists, Peter Magubane and Nat Serache of the Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg, a vigorous opponent of the country's racial laws, were not on the list of those to be released. Nor was Winnie Mandela, a Soweto women's leader who is the wife of Nelson Mandela, imprisoned head of the African National Congress, the principal black resistance group.

Mr. Kruger, under pressure from opposition groups to free all those detained in the unrest, promised several weeks ago to review each case before the end of the year. He subsequently announced that all those held under the Internal Security Act—more than 100—would be released if there was no fresh outbreak of unrest. There is to be no amnesty for those held under other laws.

Today's releases occurred as white opposition groups moved a step further toward the formation of a new coalition party to challenge the government's race policies. Leaders of the two opposition groups—Sir De Villiers Graaff of the United Party and Colin Egan of the Progressive Reform party—hailed a report recommending a merger.

The new party would have 47 of the 171 seats in the assembly. The government feels con-

tinued

Continued



## Seizure of Newspapers Seen as Prelude

## State-of-Emergency Decree Expected in Beirut

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Lebanon is moving quickly toward proclamation of a state of emergency with the institution of military press censorship, suspension of the right to hold public and political meetings without prior authorization and creation of military tribunals.

The Cabinet of Premier Selim al-Hoss, which was formed a week

ago, is expected to proclaim the state of emergency at its first meeting Wednesday before asking the National Assembly for a vote of confidence the following day, rightist and leftist politicians said today.

The policy is in keeping with the view held by President Elias Sarkis and by the Syrian government that questions of law and order must be given foremost priority after the 18-month civil war. The Syrian view is decisive

because of the 30,000 Syrian troops in the Arab peace-keeping force that has been imposing a cease-fire here since late October.

## Most Diverse

The Lebanese press, by far the most free and most diverse in the Arab world, has been the target of a crackdown by Syrian troops for the last six days.

In all, seven newspapers and their printing presses have been

closed down and occupied by Syrian soldiers, so far.

The latest action last night was directed against the highly respected independent daily *Al-Nahar* and the equally independent French-language newspaper *L'Orient-Le Jour*.

Also seized last night was the daily *Nida*, the Communist party organ, which had put its presses at the disposal of three other newspapers after they were seized and closed down by Syrian troops last week. The three—*Al-Mohawer*, *Beirut* and *As-Safir*—had all continued to appear.

Many Lebanese politicians believe that the Syrian action against the newspapers has political implications far beyond Lebanon and is part of the current efforts by Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia to force a common Arab platform for the forthcoming negotiations on a Mideast settlement.

## Discordant Voices

The three governments feel that it is essential that no uncontrolled and sometimes extreme discordant voices be heard in the forthcoming talks, their politicians, who agree on little else, were saying today.

President Sarkis, along with the Syrian authorities, is convinced of the necessity of proclaiming a state of emergency. His plans, however, have been widely and often critically discussed in the press. With the most outspoken newspapers out of the way, the controversial character of the emergency measure will be less evident and political leaders opposed to it will be less tempted to make strong statements about the measure, it is argued.

## Law Dates to 1933

The law under which a state of emergency can be proclaimed goes back to 1933. It gives wide powers to the president, under command. It provides for censorship in the form of a ban on publications, it bars public gatherings without authorization and gives the military the power to keep a person under arrest without trial.

Since the Lebanese Army disintegrated during the civil war, Lebanese legal experts expect these powers to be given to the Arab peace-keeping force which, in practical terms, means the Syrian Army.

## Mob of Rightists Jostles Speaker Of Spain's Cortes

MADRID, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The police today had to rescue one of the chief architects of post-war reform when an angry mob of rightists jostled and insulted the speaker of the Cortes (parliament), Toranzo Fernandez Miranda, in central Madrid.

Opposed to democratic reform and angered by the recent kidnapping of a prominent politician, about 200 demonstrators beat on Mr. Fernandez Miranda's car with umbrellas until he was finally able to get in and speed away. He had attended a memorial service for assassinated Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

Earlier today in a guerrilla-style attack, five youths firing sub-machine guns killed a 51-year-old guard and robbed a Madrid bank of 16 million pesetas (\$240,000).

Meanwhile, Falangist youths handed out leaflets charging that the Spanish Communist party made the same mistake as the kidnapping nine days ago of the president of the Council of State, Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, 63.

Almost 48 hours since the last communication from his abductors and a note from Mr. de Oriol, there was no word from either.

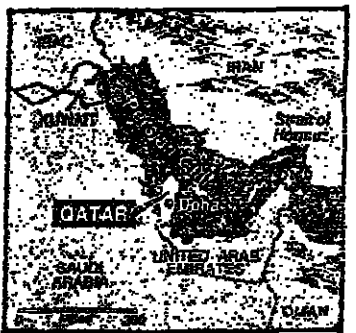
## European Accord On Oil Pollution

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Victims of offshore oil pollution in northwest Europe will be able to claim compensation under an international liability convention that has been signed here.

The agreement, signed by representatives of Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Britain, is the first of its kind.

The draft text of the convention was produced by the International Conference on Civil Liability for oil-pollution damage from offshore operations, which met in London last week.

A conference spokesman said that details of the agreement would not be released until it was ratified by the respective governments.



NYT.

## Doha Proud to Be 'on Map'

## Qatar Brightens Up Its Image By Playing Host to Oil Talks

By Eric Pace

DOHA, Qatar, Dec. 20 (NYT).—A sports-loving Qatar prince has been worrying about his image in Washington. Desert-bird Qatar officers have gained experience in crowd control. Party hosts in this unsophisticated capital have encountered a servant problem.

The remote Arabian emirate of Qatar has grown a bit grander and more worldly from playing host to last week's three-day conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

This is not a very big country, but the people feel that their place in the world has grown, a traveler was told by Jamil Bahbah, a Qatar administrator, as delegates from the 13 OPEC countries continued their long hours of wrangling over oil prices here.

Qatar is essentially a small city, Doha, with a population of roughly 100,000, attached to a stretch of sparsely inhabited desert.

Beneath that desert are oil deposits that yield \$2 billion a year in revenues and enable the Qatar ruling family to provide lavish hospitality.

And so the Qatar government invited the OPEC nations to have their conference here and thought nothing of providing a few dozen new Mercedes cars for the occasion and offering the delegates free telephone service to any point in the world.

And so also Qatar's oil minister, 36-year-old Sheikh Abdel-

Asis ben Khalifa al-Thani, found 200 reporters hanging on his every word as he answered their questions before the conference began in the state-owned Gulf Hotel.

The sheikh, a son of Qatar's ruler, who is a fervent soccer fan, called for an oil-price rise which was opposed by Washington, and then paused, reflected and said amiably, "I hope the Americans are not too mad at me, now."

The sheikh's father, Sheikh Khalifa ben Hamad al-Thani, was on hand to address the opening of the conference and he beamed when the Indonesian chief delegate, Mohammed Sadli, made a speech praising Doha as "this gracious, lovely and hospitable capital."

Such recognition is thirsted for by Qatar's relatively large upper crust—the 66-page national telephone listings contain more than two pages of sheikhs. The family of the ruler is proud of its traditions—it moved here two centuries ago from what is now Saudi Arabia—but these have attracted little attention abroad.

In recent years, Qataris have taken various steps to gain international recognition. In the last decade alone, Qatar has issued more than 600 new postage stamps. And in April this year it played host to a tournament of soccer teams from the Gulf region, for which the rulers of other Gulf sheikhdoms flew in planeloads of fans.

## Oil-World Celebrities

Such activities were outclassed by last week's conference, which brought together such oil-world celebrities as Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, and Iran's chief oil negotiator, Jamshid Amuzegar. Though the conference ended with a painful split in oil-pricing policy, the Qataris did their best to provide it with a serene environment.

The deputy commander of Qatar's armed forces, Brig. Gen. Mohammed Attiyah, son of an old clan, paced the lobby of the Gulf Hotel, walkie-talkie in hand, to insure that the conference was not disturbed by possible terrorism.

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When the social security system denied her a widow's pension, the woman filed a complaint. Two lower courts ruled that social security must pay a pension but the Federal Social Court threw out the rulings.

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United Press International.

JERUSALEM MEETING—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and former Prime Minister Golda Meir early yesterday after party meeting to discuss critical political situation.

## Rabin Resigns, Setting Stage For Early Elections in Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

sponsibility," Mr. Rabin said, was one "in which no one can make any compromise."

"We now have a government that controls only a minority," he said, and "early elections are practically inevitable."

The no-confidence motion was initiated by members of the United Torah Front, another religious bloc in the parliament.

The UTP charged that Mr. Rabin had "desecrated" the Jewish Sabbath by holding a welcoming ceremony late on the previous Friday afternoon for three U.S.-made F-16 jet fighters sold to Israel.

Numerous splinter groups, many of them avidly opposed to the religious parties in the Knesset, nevertheless supported the no-confidence motion for their own political reasons. Mr. Rabin understood the challenge by only seven votes.

A number of politicians and observers discerned a subtle strategy afoot in the expulsion of the RNF. This group, according to some interpretations, was extracting more from the Labor party than it was giving. By expelling the hard-line religious bloc, it is thought, Mr. Rabin will have more leeway in taking moderate positions on foreign and domestic issues. However, Mr. Rabin cautioned newsmen today against reports that he was softening his policies.

How to "indeedness?" Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Rabin's abrupt and uncharacteristic repudiation of members of his majority was being viewed here as having gone a long way to eradicating his reputation for indecisiveness.

He has also been regrouping some of the disaffected members of the Labor party leadership under his banner, as well as long-time supporters such as former Prime Minister Golda Meir.

At least for now, he has stolen the limelight from his chief opponent in the Labor party, Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who is an ambitious and able contender for Israel's top office.

China sent no delegation to the Hanoi session, although nearly 30 other foreign Communist parties sent observers. The Moscow delegation was led by the Soviet Communist party's chief theoretician, Mikhail Suslov.

The 1,008 delegates, assembled in Hanoi's Ba Dinh square, approved a change of the name of their party from the Vietnam Workers party to the Vietnam Communist party.

During today's session, the congress ratified unanimously the nation's new five-year development plan, which had been prepared by Premier Pham Van Dong, and the party's political report, presented by Mr. Le Duan.

The conference also approved a new series of "rules and regulations," believed to be a new Constitution, but no details of the document were disclosed.

Mr. Bergland fits in with Mr. Carter's notion of naming someone with farming experience to head the Agriculture Department. He was first elected to Congress in 1970 and he served on the House Agriculture Committee.

In response to questions, Mr. Bergland said he would be "a farmer's advocate" but would run "a balanced administration."

He said he would not comment on whether programs designed to help the poor, such as food stamps, should remain in the Department of Agriculture or be shifted elsewhere as called for by former Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz.

## S. Yemen to Free Pilot From Iran

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Southern Yemeni government has agreed to release an Iranian pilot it captured on Nov. 24 after shooting down his Phantom aircraft, the Saudi Arabian Royal Court announced today.

The announcement said that Southern Yemen "responded" to Saudi Arabian mediation efforts and will release the pilot to the Saudi government, which will return him to Iran.

Aden authorities said they shot down the plane, killing one pilot and capturing the other, when it violated Southern Yemeni airspace. Iran denied the charge and said the plane was flying over Oman at the time.

Refugees Gain Australia DARWIN, Australia, Dec. 20 (UPI).—A motor launch with 56 South Vietnamese refugees aboard sailed into Darwin Harbor last weekend, ending a 2,800-mile voyage lasting two months.

## Recent Killing Promises Clue

## Probe of CIA Agent's In Athens Last Year Is

By Mary Anne Weaver

ATHENS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Despite an exhaustive year-long investigation, mobilizing at least eight security services around the world, the assassination in Athens last December of CIA station chief Richard Welch remains a mystery.

No substantial leads have been uncovered and authorities have exhausted most of the clues, which were fragmentary at best.

But impetus has been given to the investigation by the assassination last Tuesday of Evangelos Mallios, a ranking security official of the ousted Greek military government. The police said yesterday that Mallios' death was the second in a series of killings in both Athens.

During the year since the killing of Mr. Welch, teams of CIA investigators have come to Athens. They have directed or participated in four major inquiries. A number of foreign services have cooperated, including the Cypriot, Turkish and Soviet KGB.

According to substantive sources, the KGB apparently was eager to show that it was not responsible for Mr. Welch's death. It apparently realized that its own agents could become highly vulnerable if warfare broke out between major intelligence services.

## Professional Job

For the investigators, there was little to work on from the beginning since the assassination was a highly professional job.

Surrounded by three masked men outside his suburban villa as he returned from a Christmas party Dec. 12, Mr. Welch was shot down with cool precision. Within 60 seconds he lay dead on the pavement. The assassin fled in a black Fiat without leaving a trace.

After a year of sifting clues, interrogating suspects and trying to unravel motives, the prevailing theory, according to a source close to the investigation, is that a small group of rightist extremists were responsible for the assassination. They could have been Greek, Greek-Cypriot or both.

Their motive was twofold, according to the theory: to destabilize Greece's new democratic government and to settle a score with the U.S. agency. The CIA has been accused of betraying rightists in both Cyprus and Greece.

"This was a time," another source said, "when major trials were sending the leadership of the junta (deposed in 1974) to prison for life. Makarios had returned to Cyprus and the idea of 'Evangelos' union of Greece and Cyprus supported by the rightists, 'was clearly' and finally dead. These were guys who, in their right-wing, anti-Communist fanaticism, thought they were implementing the agency's plans. So they expected the CIA to support them. But dictators were overturned in both Moscow and Athens and the CIA never said a word."

Volatile Years Welch was well known on Cyprus, the source continued. "He served there in the volatile years after independence, from 1960 to 1963. On an island like that, you have to make enemies and some of the best guns in the eastern Mediterranean are members of EOKA-B," the Greek-Cypriot terrorist group.

Interrogation of scores of Cypriots, both sympathizers and informers of EOKA-B, has unearthed no substantive information relating to the Welch murder. Neither have any of the more than 500 interrogations to date.

Known anarchists, professional gunmen, members of Greece's ultra-right and left, have all been summoned to security headquarters. Their homes have been raided and, in some cases, their offices seized. Although the authorities have uncovered a scattering of small arms arsenals, they have unearthed nothing on the assassination of Mr. Welch, the officer of a \$10,000 reward.

The car used in the killing has not been found and there is no trace of evidence that the assassins were Greek.

Mr. Welch's driver, and bodyguard, Evangelos Christodoulou, said that one of the assassins shouted "Put up your hands!" in Greek. Mr. Welch, the only other witness, does not agree.

Two previously unknown organizations have claimed responsibility for the killing but neither claim could be verified. The police dismissed both claims as the work of cranks.

One of the most mystifying aspects of the two assassinations is the fact that a little-known underground organization calling itself the "Revolutionary Organization of Nov. 17."

Named after a student uprising against the junta on that date in 1973, the organization, through printed statements, has claimed responsibility for killing both Mr. Mallios and Mr. Welch.

Other than these claims and some minor bomb attacks on U.S. cars, the authorities have no information on the allegedly leftist splinter group. Agents are examining leaflets flown near Mr. Mallios's villa, allegedly by "Nov. 17," and comparing them with statements slipped under the doors of foreign news agencies last December, claiming responsibility for the assassination of Mr. Welch.

There are a number of striking similarities between the Welch and Mallios killings, according to the ultimate clues being the Greek.

However, in the Mallios case, it appears work of a group of rightist extremists.

The sources said that the CIA's investigation of the assassination of Mr. Welch was a highly professional job.

## U.S. to Cuban Chilean

By Norman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The U.S. State Department has agreed to let U.S. question a Cuban now in a Chilean prison, according to a source close to the State Department.

The source said that the U.S. has determined that the Cuban, who is a former Chilean CIA operative, was a key figure in the assassination of Mr. Welch.

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## A real-silk dressing-gown makes a magnificent gift

If you're thinking of giving some lucky man a dressing-gown this year, you won't be able to resist those on offer at Lanvin 2.

They're in different designs of natural silk, woven by the banks of Lake Como, and they're made up by hand here at Lanvin 2 (F 1150).

If you prefer your colors plain, Lanvin 2 has other models in woolen satin (F 1200). And in the same department you'll find an impressive collection of matching pajamas (from F 320).

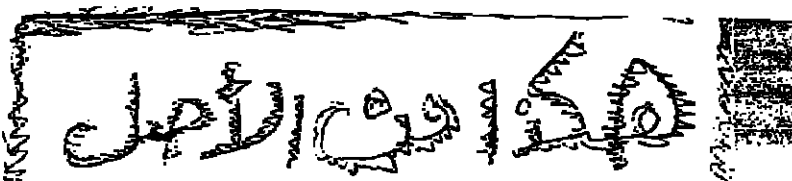


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## Soviet Stand alts Trip by S. Scientists

### Research Teams anned an Exchange

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—An agreement to exchange agricultural research teams this year has been delayed because of Soviet limitations on travel by U.S. soil scientists, according to government officials and researchers.

An exchange had been planned under an agricultural cooperation agreement signed in 1973, but because of Soviet limitations on travel by U.S. soil scientists, according to government officials and researchers.

Officials said that it is difficult to negotiate such an exchange because of Soviet limitations on travel by U.S. soil scientists, according to government officials and researchers.

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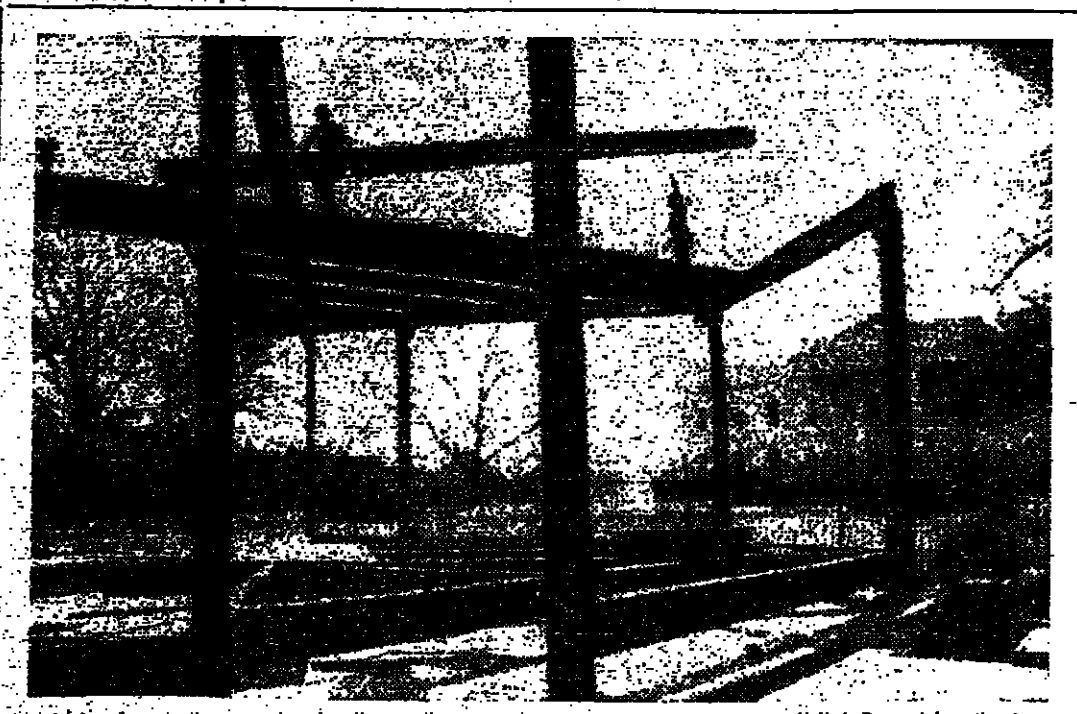
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PREPARATIONS—Workmen in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue place beams for the stand on which Jimmy Carter will be inaugurated Jan. 20.

### As Independence Campaign Intensifies

## Quebec Reinforces French-Speaking Dictum

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Quebec's new government has begun efforts to reinforce the position of French as the only official working language of this province.

The campaign to make Quebec's cultural and linguistic identity more distinctive appears to be part of the preparation to achieve Quebec's independence in the next few years. The provincial government's principal legal base is the Official Language Act, which was passed in 1974 under the previous Liberal government.

This law, contested and attacked by those who do not speak French in Quebec and other parts of Canada, sought to establish the primacy of French in education and in work; it will be made even more stringent in the future, according to plans announced for its revision.

The new campaign was indicated at the opening of a special session of the Quebec Assembly Tuesday when the speech from the throne, a statement of government policy delivered by the lieutenant governor of Quebec in the name of Queen Elizabeth II, went against a century of tradition: It was entirely in French.

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A few sentences or paragraphs were always spoken in English as a gesture to Quebec's English-speaking minority, but Premier René Lévesque described the practice as "an obsolete tradition." Jean-Noël Lavoie, leader of the Liberal opposition, accused the federal government of insulting Quebec's minority and called the omission of the English "a gesture of separatism."

Just before the session opened, there was another such gesture. Mr. Lévesque went to Quebec City from a conference in Ottawa.

The right has been granted for small Quebec airports but not for Montreal. Mr. Lévesque, however, said his government would back the pilot in any court case.

The two incidents gave a flavor of things to come, which was subsequently spelled out a bit more when the Premier renounced a revision of the Language Act. Controversy over this act helped to defeat the previous Liberal government, Camille Laurin, the minister for cultural development, was given until Feb. 15 to propose revisions that would make French "a useful, profitable and necessary language for all Quebecers."

Jacques-Yvan Morin, the minister of education, told the Assembly that "in our view, all spheres of Quebec life must be made French—work, public administration, business, the professions and communications."

The English-speaking minority has long dominated business life in Montreal, and the effect has been to make most French-speaking people, working in subordinate positions, bilingual out of necessity. English schools will continue but only those Quebecers whose maternal tongue is English will be allowed to send their children to them.

Increased pressure, however, is expected to be brought to bear on the English Canadians here to learn French.

Future immigrants will be obliged to attend French schools. The expectation is that the majority would go to English-speaking cities such as Toronto, rather than to Montreal. Meanwhile, the present government has inherited from its predecessor the problem of what to do with immigrant children who are here now.

Some were admitted to English schools after language-proficiency tests, which will disappear under the proposed revisions, but others are attending English schools illegally under the terms of the present law.

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## Nixon Believed Planning Public Re-Emergence

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—Twenty-eight months after he resigned from the presidency rather than face impeachment proceedings, Richard Nixon is behaving like a man who believes he can rehabilitate his reputation and make at least a limited re-entry into public life.

"I think you're going to see a lot of President Nixon on the scene in 1977," said a southern California friend who said he had spoken with Mr. Nixon recently. "Without knowing exactly what he is going to do, I get the impression that he thinks a lot of people are willing to look at the good things about him as well as the bad."

This impression is reinforced by a series of telephone calls Mr. Nixon made during and after the presidential election to Rep. Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, chairman of the House Republican Campaign Committee, and to Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, President Ford's running mate.

Mr. Nixon talked to Rep. Vander Jagt twice before the election and once afterward, praising the Michigan congressman's performance in a debate with Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., and offering what Rep. Vander Jagt called "a very penetrating analysis" of the presidential election campaign.

Mr. Nixon telephoned Sen. Dole at his apartment in the Watergate complex in Washington after the election.

"He wanted me to know I had a couple of friends in San Clemente and that he thought I'd done a good job in the campaign," Sen. Dole said.

The former president reportedly also telephoned former Republican Sen. Edward Gurney of Florida to congratulate him after he was acquitted of perjury charges Oct. 26.

And Mr. Nixon has talked to several close friends in California. One of these said he was "in very good spirits and looking forward to the publication of his book."

His deadline for completing the book is now Jan. 9, the date of his 63d birthday. The book is scheduled for publication in the autumn and for serialization beforehand in The New York Times.

But Mr. Nixon's public re-emergence will occur before then, in April and May, in a series of four still-to-be-taped, 90-minute TV interviews with David Frost.

Mr. Nixon was paid \$600,000 for these interviews.

"He is setting great store by these interviews," said a friend. "He believes that the public is now ready to put the mistakes he made in perspective and listen to his side of the story."

This reference to "mistakes" is consistent with the view that Mr. Nixon always has taken about the Watergate case, which he often has referred to as an error in judgment without ever accepting criminal responsibility, even after he was pardoned by Mr. Ford.

Republican officials seem to be of two minds about Mr. Nixon. Most of them are worried that any Nixon emergence will keep active the Watergate issue, which severely damaged the party in the 1974 and this year's elections. On the other hand some Republicans see Mr. Nixon as having some future role in foreign affairs.

Sen. Dole said this week that he thought that Mr. Nixon might be acceptable in dealing with foreign issues because even his adversaries concede "he did a lot of good things in this area." The senator said he did not believe that Mr. Nixon would be able to play a domestic role.

A similar comment was made by Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., who was one of Mr. Nixon's staunchest defenders on the House Judiciary Committee and a tape showed that Mr. Nixon had tried to squelch the Watergate investigation a few days after the break-in.

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### Politicians Getting Phone Calls

## Nixon Believed Planning Public Re-Emergence

By Lou Cannon

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# revolution's Pinch Being Felt

## Portuguese Suffer Shortage Of Meats and Staple Codfish

By Marvin Howe

LISBON, Dec. 20.—Portuguese people are beginning to feel the pinch of the revolution.

Every day they have to struggle with long lines to buy meat, with black market for milk, other products and shortages of essentials such as shoes.

Portugal now imports 82 per cent of its food supply, but it is not enough.

National food production fell 10 per cent after the 1974 revolution, which dissolved the country's traditional social structures.

The most urgent problem is the shortage of meat. In the last year in the heat of the revolution, many landowners who they would have been able to sell their cattle for slaughter or exported it clandestinely to Spain. Later the new regime also prohibited the slaughter of cattle to raise the price of farm products.

Meat Production Down

As a result, the national meat supply fell 10 per cent in 1975, compared with 1974. This year, however, it has risen to 1974 levels.

But the country still has to import 44,000 tons of meat, or twice as much as in 1974, spending precious foreign exchange.

Even so, there has not been enough meat to go around. Beef is increasingly scarce in the Lisbon suburbs. Shopkeepers are switching to pork, which sells for the same price as beef, about \$6.66 the kilo.

I had to wait an hour in the morning to get a kilo of beef and a kilo of pork. It's the first time we've had to wait for a kilo of beef," a diplomat's wife said.

the other day in front of a meat supply installation in the working-class district of Belem.

Things are worse in the working-class districts where people used to eat fish instead of meat. Now even codfish, a national staple, is selling for \$3.20 the kilo, if it can be found.

"At this point all we can afford to eat are beans and codfish," the wife of a construction worker in the working-class town of Amadora, said bitterly. Agorda is a soup usually made of bread, oil and garlic.

Supplementary Dishes

Lisbon restaurants have been offering turkey for the last month to supplement the array of pork dishes and make up for the lack of beef.

At first the meat shortages were attributed to a rise in consumption produced by the general increase in wages after the revolution. But recent statistics show that the per capita consumption of meat in Portugal is only 704 pounds a year, one of the lowest in Europe.

The authorities have imported 15,000 calves from Ireland this year for breeding, but this is only a small beginning.

The Portuguese press has shown little interest in the meat problem since fish, the national substitute, has also become increasingly scarce.

With waters off Canada and Greenland overfished and with new international restrictions, Portugal's codfish fleet brought in only 30,000 tons last year, compared with 36,000 tons five years ago. A recent announcement said that next year's quota for the cod fleet would be set at 10,000 tons, a reduction that amounts to a national tragedy.



PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—Boy waits while his cozier spaniel takes advantage of dog WC in Stadel, Germany.

## Polish Measure Encourages Small, Private Businessmen

WARSAW, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—

After two years of deliberations, the Polish parliament approved during the weekend a program to encourage the small, private business.

The government acted slowly because of criticism by middle-class officials that concessions to private enterprise in a Communist state could be a politically retrograde step.

Persons in the private craft and service industries will benefit from tax cuts, higher pensions and state health insurance and family allowances under the bill.

It should mean that there will be more plumbers, carpenters and electricians available for house repairs. It should also help fill the need for more private bakeries, sausage shops, tailors and garage mechanics.

"A small, private shop can do a lot of work which a state abattoir just throws away. And a private tailor can make up something with the last few meters of a bolt of cloth which a textile factory will let rot on the floor," an official of the Services and Handicrafts Association remarked.

Opportunity for Youth

The measure also aims to make raw materials more readily available to private workers, guarantee them suitably located accommodation and encourage young people to "go private."

In the past, many young Poles have squandered offers of apprenticeship with private craftsmen because they could easily get a job in a state industry which paid much the same wage and probably made fewer demands on their energy.

But now Poland is on the threshold of a program to expand the number of jobs in private services and limit the openings in state industry. This should help promote higher productivity rates and alleviate the average citizen's problems in getting home repairs done in an emergency.

It is feared that the bill may produce a booming black market in scarce items such as glue, leather, faucet washers, plastic fittings, car accessories and many other small everyday needs not produced by the state in sufficient quantity or quality.

Consumer Problems

How difficult life can be for the consumer was again illustrated last week by the weekly Polityka.

"It's difficult to have an electric iron repaired or a washer replaced. It's difficult to repair a bicycle or a car. Ordering a bookshelf is a still more difficult problem."

"During the last five years 105,000 new private shops opened but 84,000 closed."

Crippling taxes, arbitrarily imposed by hostile officials, and forced removal from a thriving city center to a quiet suburb accounted for part of these closures, observers added.

Under the new measure, tax-free income rises from 12,000 to 20,000 zlotys (\$600 to \$1,300) and the deduction on turnover tax—the volume of annual trade—is doubled from 12,000 to 24,000 zlotys (\$600 to \$1,200).

Taxis Are Private

In Poland, 91 per cent of taxis are private. But prohibitive taxation on new cars for the drivers means they operate vehicles that are 10 to 15 years old. They may work only for a few hours daily while lines form in the snow or rain.

Polityka forecast 33,000 new shops in private hands by 1980, with an increase in employees and owners from 200,000 to 500,000.

But the measure has to overcome much skepticism among private shop owners, service workers and artisans, who wonder how long the new conditions will last.

Area of New Zealand Suffers Heavy Floods

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Dozens of persons had to be rescued from the roofs of their suburban homes flooded by torrential rains today.

The floodwaters cut off all but one road to the city and the heavy rains—three inches of rain fell in three hours—kept airplanes grounded.

## 20,000 Subject to Arbitrary Actions

### Portuguese in Mozambique Live in Fear

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Zeca Ruco, one of the 20,000 Portuguese of Mozambique, has a dune buggy with chromed exhausts, a new motorcycle, a spacious villa and a job with influence—inspector in the Criminal Investigation Division of the police.

Under the former colonial regime here, he was in and out of jail for a variety of offenses, mostly thefts. In Johannesburg, he is wanted for the attempted murder of a police officer while evading arrest.

But "Ginger Joe," as he is known in South Africa, apparently has skills that recommended him to the black rulers who were desperately short of capable administrators when they took over from the Portuguese in Mozambique.

Sitting in an office in police headquarters, just off Avenida Ho Chi Minh, he is casual, self-assured, urbane—qualities that set him apart from most of the other Portuguese in town. Among the other settlers it is more common to find an apprehension ordering on fear. Almost all plan to leave.

Class, Not Race, Basis

The ideology of the governing party known as Frelimo, is rooted in class differentiations, not race. However, the victims of the revolution in Lisbon and the subsequent liberation of the colonial territories in Africa usually have been Portuguese.

In a society where almost all positions of power and privilege were reserved for the colonists, a backlash was inevitable. However, few people calculated that the retribution would be so severe.

No executions have been reported, but thousands of settlers have been arrested and held, sometimes for months without trial. While there is cause in some instances—attempts to evade foreign-exchange controls, for example—as often as not the arrests have been purely arbitrary.

President Samora Machel, who worked as a hospital orderly before leaving in the early 1960s for guerrilla training in Algeria, has intervened to limit harassment of the settlers by the army and police. He has visited jails, reviewing cases and ordering the release of the innocent.

On the other hand, his speeches before and after independence on June 25 of last year heightened feelings against the Portuguese here.

The Harsh Blow

Denunciations of "colonial masters, economic saboteurs and foreign ideas" were coupled with fiercely anti-capitalist rhetoric. The medical, legal and teaching professions were nationalized, as were funeral services. The hardest blow fell this year—the

confiscation of rented properties—for many settlers had invested their savings in second houses and apartments.

At the same time, regulations governing repatriation were tightened, limiting emigrants to a suitcase of clothes and a maximum of \$2,000. Scores of cars on which an export duty of 90 per cent had already been paid were left on the docks.

Villas that had been confiscated or abandoned were assigned to officials of the new government, including Mr. Ruco. Others were occupied by experts from the Soviet bloc who were pouring in under agreements signed in Moscow as many more remained empty, waiting for action by a bureaucracy that moves slowly when it moves at all.

At the Polana-Hotel, a favorite gathering spot, bronzed women and young girls in skimpy bikinis dally by the swimming pool, sipping drinks carried by white-jacketed waiters. At luncheon and in the evening they are joined by their men, elegant in well-tailored suits and expensive shoes.

For them there is a wry humor in the situation. One man, offering a visitor a ride into the city in his late-model Jaguar, laughed when asked if he was Portuguese. "Yes, I'm a fascist," he said. "And you? You're an American, aren't you? Well, that makes you an imperialist. Happy to have you with me."

## Carter Unaware Of Young's Ties To South African

ATLANTA, Dec. 20 (AP).—UN Ambassador-designate Andrew Young said yesterday that President-elect Jimmy Carter may have known that two children of a South African black dissident live with his family, but the matter "never really came up" during talks preceding his appointment.

Carter spokesman Rex Granum said yesterday that the President-elect was not aware of Mr. Young's relationship with Robert Sobukwe, leader of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress. But Mr. Granum said that Mr. Carter "doesn't feel that the friendship will cause any difficulties."

Mr. Young said that his relationship with Mr. Sobukwe, whose two children live with the Young family here, will not affect his position on South Africa, which he termed one of "general abhorrence."

Mr. Young said that he had met Mr. Sobukwe on a trip to South Africa two years ago. Mr. Sobukwe refused Mr. Young's offer of help but wrote several months later, asking if his children could attend college in the United States.

The two youths, Miliswa Sobukwe, 22, and Dinesizwe Sobukwe, 21, arrived in May of last year to study at Atlanta Junior College, where Mr. Young's wife teaches.

Miliswa is now studying biology at Spelman College and her brother is an engineering student at Morehouse College.

The Sporting Life

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Moroccan handball officials banned the local Sidi Bannour team for life because members beat up the referee each time he awarded points to a visiting squad.

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## But the Perons' Memory May Defy the Tomb

### Argentine Regime Quietly Buries an Era

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Juan Peron was in the streets of Buenos Aires again yesterday, only this time hardly anybody noticed. The military man who has been ruling for nearly 30 years to bury the movement Peron started were this time burying the body of the man himself.

In an ambulance, escorted by six black cars, the enormous black coffin was taken with no display of notice from the residence at the Olivos presidential palace to the simple family vault at Chacarilla Cemetery.

There were no sirens, no wails, not much visible security in the 20-minute ride.

They have moved Evita, too, from her second wife and official right arm, seemingly deep in her white dress, the many twined in her fingers.

Her bare brown feet showed inconspicuously in the glass-paned coffin. Her body, that frail of the embalmer's art, as returned last month to her rest and interred in the family vault at Recoleta cemetery.

Given Argentina's penchant for resurrecting its dead, heroes and doctrines alike, Peron and his stand little chance of staying in peace.

Just before Evita died of cancer in 1952, a million Argentines jammed what they say was the world's broadest boulevard to express their love. They tried to make her a saint, by naming everything in sight

after her. Today, not even a parking lot bears her name, not because she is forgotten, but because her memory is too powerful still, a charm that could work evil against her successors.

Discreet Silence

Similarly with Peron, who was a memory of a man already when he died in July, 1974, at the age of 78. The line of mourners had no end; the tears and mountains of flowers were unequalled anywhere.

There was nearly a year of discreet silence over the faded young widow's alarming presence for soap operas on government and finally Isabel Peron was gone, too. As her request to be sent to a convent in Spain languished, disbelieved, the military rulers' files, the name Peron is once again being heard where ordinary folk gather to complain.

What Evita and Peron evoke here and what may ultimately resurrect their movement is just what is missing now under the stiff uniformed men: The feeling that the country is in the hands of a generous, all-giving source of love, clarity and understanding.

The fact that the giving, the endless pay hikes, Evita's diamonds and the Swiss bank accounts gutted the Treasury is dismissed, if it is believed at all, as the taking of pennies for the noble goals, pennies from the bottomless wealth that all true patriots know is the real Argentina.

Today's military rulers have succeeded, if not yet balanced, the books left in chaos by Isabel Peron, preaching that there is no free lunch. But they have done it in military style. They have disarmed the public spectacles, the humor and the occasional unbuttoned moment that make from disciplinarians into much-loved leaders.

Eager for Discipline

In some ways, it is curious that the armed forces waited as long as they did before moving Peron's body. When they came in last March, their discipline was eagerly awaited.

Jorge Videla refused to live in the official residence while the Perons lay in their little temple on the park-like grounds. But very few people had come to see them anyway in the closing months of Isabel's misrule.

Gen. Videla might have moved the bodies then but he didn't. The soldiers had waited longer than they wanted to before overthrowing Isabel Peron, hoping Argentines would see the connection finally between Peronism and the rising cost of steak. And it seemed at the time that the myth was moribund; why bother?

So Peron was moved yesterday out of the shrine and to a family crypt, like Evita's, across the city in Recoleta where she will be another tourist attraction among its dozens of Argentine heroes. But the grumbling about the bitter pill of military rule is under way again and the memory of Evita's smile and Peron's hearty wave is harder to bury than their bodies.

## Peking Asks Increased Production

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Dec. 20 (UPI).—China today called for better government, harder work and more efficiency in China's industries amid indications that has generally been a poor for the country's industry.

A call contained in an editorial in the party paper, Peking's Daily, is part of the

current effort by China's new leaders to put the country's economy on a decade-long course of growth after a year of disruptive political strife.

"We must work hard for a new year" to build up modern industries throughout China, the editorial said. It added that the country's 850 million inhabitants must also "make up for the losses caused by interference and sabotage by the gang of four."

The epithet applied to Chiang Ching, Mao Tse-tung's widow, and three other disgraced Politburo members denounced as sham leftists.

After averaging nearly 10 per cent growth a year during the last 15 years, China's industrial output declined to a 7-per-cent increase in the first half of this year. Peking has released little overall information since then but analysts believe that production dropped considerably further in the third quarter and that a number of factories may not reach their annual targets.

In addition, the beginning of China's fifth five-year plan, from this year to 1980, has had to be delayed a year because of conflict over economic priorities earlier this year during the anti-rightist campaign.

Today's editorial pledged not to modify Mao's demanding economic policies, including presumably his opposition to wage raises and bonuses for workers, which have been largely frozen since the Cultural Revolution.

But the editorial suggested that Hua Kuo-feng, the new Chairman of the Communist party and a career party administrator, apparently hopes to restore production through better management.

Manila Progress On Rebels Cited

MANILA, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Imelda Marcos, the wife of the Philippine President, said today a "major breakthrough" has been reached in efforts to end the Filipino Muslim revolt as a result of her trip last month to Libya.

Mrs. Marcos said the secessionist movement in the southern Philippines was the main subject of her trip to Libya, one of the biggest foreign supporters of the rebel Moro National Liberation Front.

Mrs. Marcos said progress on a settlement would "not have been achieved without the generous and enlightened support at every turn" of Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi and his foreign minister, Ali Turekhi. Mrs. Marcos said Col. Qadhafi also accepted an invitation to visit Manila.

## for Guerrillas Say

### Indonesians Slain

DNEY, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—114 forces in East Timor killed 151 Indonesian soldiers, Oct. 5, a statement here by the Campaign for Independent East Timor said.

said that in the biggest battle near the village of Sa-Dene, Dec. 13 and 14, Frelimo resistance movement forces 20 Indonesian soldiers and many others. Eight planes were listed as killed.

## 9. Homesick.

(A good reason to call home.)

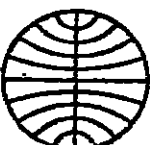
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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1976

Page 7

**EC Informs Industry  
Steel Quota Figures**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ).—Common Market Commission dispatched letters to EC steel companies in Brussels about their deliveries for six groups of steel for the first four months of 1977.

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**U.K. Supply  
Of Money  
Said to Slow**

**Private-Sector Loans  
By Banks Are Cited**

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The broadly based U.K. money supply indicator—M-3—grew at a slower pace in the four weeks to Nov. 17, rising a seasonally adjusted 0.4 per cent against a rise of 1.2 per cent in the five weeks to Oct. 30, Bank of England data shows.

The starting component of M-3 rose nearly 0.75 per cent, while the indicator as a whole rose 0.4 per cent in the latest three months to give an annualized growth rate of 16 per cent against 21 per cent in the three months to October.

The narrowly based indicator M-1 rose 1.1 per cent in the latest reporting period after a fall of 1.8 per cent in October to give a net increase of 1.5 per cent in the latest three months.

The data shows that the sterling component of M-3 rose 0.9 per cent in the seven months from mid-April, and total M-3 by 9 1/4 per cent.

A major factor increasing money supply was the rise of £440 million in bank lending to the private sector. Sterling lending to the public sector rose a seasonally adjusted £100 million after a sharp fall in the previous month.

Substantial official sales of gilt-edged stocks outside the banking sector restrained the growth of the money supply, although the sales were below the previous month's figure of over £1.5 billion and the central government borrowing requirement was larger.

The latest figures come after Chancellor Denis Healey announced at the end of last week's economic measures that monetary targets will now be expressed in terms of domestic credit expansion (DCE) rather than money supply.

He said a target for DCE is more appropriate than a target for M-3 during a period when top priority will be given to correcting the balance of payments.

Earlier this year, Mr. Healey had laid down an M-3 growth guideline of 12 per cent in the 1976-77 financial year.

Last week, he said DCE will be kept to £9 billion in the year to April 1977, with M-3 growth likely to be between 9 and 13 per cent.

The Treasury also announced last week that M-3 itself will be redefined in future to exclude foreign currency deposits made by British residents.

**Monroe Auto, Tenneco to Link**

Monroe Auto Equipment has agreed in principle to merge with Tenneco through an exchange of common stock, valued at about \$185 million. The exchange would be based on a ratio of one Tenneco share for each 2.5 shares of Monroe's 13 million common shares outstanding.

The transaction is subject to the receipt of any necessary government approvals, approvals of the boards of each company and negotiation of a mutually satisfactory agreement, the companies say. Tenneco's major interests are in oil and gas but it has expanded into chemicals, shipbuilding and packaging. Monroe makes shock absorbers and other replacement items for the auto market.

**U.S. Newspapers to Merge**

Two U.S. newspaper chains—Gannett and Spelgel Newspapers Inc.—have agreed in principle to merge. The agreement provides for the exchange of 8/10 of a share of Gannett common stock for each share of Spelgel, worth about \$175 million. The merger will increase the number of newspapers Gannett operates to 73 daily papers in 18 states with a combined daily circulation of about 2.5 million. Prior to the merger, it operated 54 daily newspapers in 18 states and Guam.

**Sandoz to Focus Expansion in U.S.**

Sandoz, the Swiss multinational pharmaceutical and chemicals company, plans to further expand its U.S. operations, which were recently increased through the acquisition of Northrup, Kind & Co., a major seed producer. Hans Zaehner, finance director, says that "our priority

**Fed Lets Loan Rates  
Drop; Bank Cuts to 6%**

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve permitted the federal funds rate, the basic interest rate of the money market, to trade at 4 9/16 per cent Friday and took no action to keep it from drifting that low. Later, the Fed announced a reduction in the volume of reserves that banks are required to hold against checking account deposits, freeing some \$500 million.

One immediate result of these actions was to put pressure on major banks to reduce their prime lending rates. Today, First National Bank of Chicago cut its prime rate by a quarter of a point to 6 per cent. Morgan Guaranty, which 10 days ago cut its rate, is the only other bank to have dropped its rate to that level. However, the 6-per-cent rate is now expected to become the prevailing level.

**BP Sets Up Minerals Division**

British Petroleum has set up a new division to investigate possibilities of the company starting mineral production. A spokesman says the department has no specific brief and will investigate any opportunities which may arise, either onshore or on the seabed. The company envisages joint ventures with established mining houses and Rio Tinto-Zinc is a possible partner, he adds. Meanwhile, the company announced major restructuring of its \$100-million protein and animal feed business. BP Nutrition Ltd., to start up next month, will have overall responsibility for the company's diversification program in protein and animal nutrition. Two subsidiaries, BP Nutrition Europe and BP Protein, will carry out the expansion of research and marketing efforts in this field.

**Stock Prices Retreat for 3d Straight Day**

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP).—Prices retreated for the third consecutive session, owing partly to profit-taking and partly to normal end-of-the-year tax selling pressures, on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Some analysts suggested that many investors also were still trying to assess the full meaning of the two-tier price increase announced by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last week.

They said there was no apparent market reaction to the reduction in bank reserve requirements by the Federal Reserve Board on Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 6.55 at 972.41. Declines outnumbered advances by about 1,000 to 510, and volume totaled 20.9 million shares, compared with 23.57 million yesterday.

Despite some relatively encouraging fundamentals, the market faced selling pressure right at the opening from those investors determined on selling for profit. Much of this selling began late last week.

In the morning, the government said third-quarter corporate profits and real gross national product rose at a faster rate than originally announced, but this failed to motivate traders.

Even a constructive news background of lower interest rates and signs of improved retail Christmas sales failed to encourage buying.

Coca-Cola fell 1 5/8 to 73 1/2, although the company said it expects good gains in volume, net sales and earnings in 1977.

Texas Instruments, which raised the dividend last week, surrendered 1 1/4 to 96 1/8. Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line eased 1 3/4 to 47 1/8. It said it reached a "conditional understanding" to acquire Dixilyn Corp. for about \$14,000 shares of Panhandle common.

Dixilyn did not trade on the American Stock Exchange. It last traded at 3 3/8. R.H. Macy lost 1 1/8 to 32.

**Wage Increases  
In Britain Fall  
Behind Inflation**

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Wage increases in Britain are now falling well behind the rate of rising prices, according to government figures issued today.

Basic pay rates for November were 12.8 per cent higher than November, 1975, the smallest year-to-year increase in three years.

By contrast, retail prices in November were 15 per cent higher than last year.

The figures showed the impact of the government's voluntary wage restraint deal with the trade unions. Until now, the rate of wage increases had stayed above price increases.

French Hourly Wages  
PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ).—French hourly wages rose 3.4 per cent during the third quarter and increased 14.9 per cent over the 12 months ended in October, according to latest Labor Ministry figures released today.

The 12-month increase is only 14 per cent if reduced working hours are taken into consideration. At the beginning of October the average work week was 41.7 hours, or 0.2 hour less than in the three months earlier.

The ministry remarked that prices during the third quarter rose only 2.8 per cent.

On the heels of a decision by oil-producing nations to raise the price of oil again, most member countries of the International Energy Agency reached an accord to coordinate research on how to heat and cool buildings with the sun's energy.

Million Klein, of the United States, head of the agency's research and development section, said, "That is the first inter-governmental agreement in history on solar energy."

"Today solar energy is not economic on any widespread basis, except for heating water," he said. "But heating and cooling houses with solar energy is approaching being economical in some regions, and that is what we will concentrate on."

He said IEA headquarters in Paris will collect and evaluate information from member countries on designs for solar houses and methods for measuring the sun's radiation.

The agreement will be together and prevent duplication of \$175 million in solar energy programs planned for 1977 in the participating countries, Mr. Klein said.

The participants, also contributed \$5 million for the new program.

Those signing were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Common Market counted as one participant, also signed. This will allow France, not an IEA member, but a pioneer in solar energy, to join in the research.

**Plan Filed for Liquidation  
Of Bankrupt Penn Central**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20 (AP).—Trustees of the bankrupt Penn Central Transportation Co. have filed a plan of reorganization which would result in the liquidation of the firm.

"This is the beginning of the end of reorganization," said Robert Blanchette, chairman of the board of trustees.

Penn Central, which once operated America's largest railroad, has been in reorganization under the federal Bankruptcy Act since June 1970. Last April, it conveyed nearly all of its rail properties to Consolidated Rail Corp. (Conrail).

The reorganization plan was filed after a majority of the creditors said it was acceptable in principle. The court still must approve it before it goes into effect.

Under the agreement with the government and the U.S. Railways Association which set up Conrail, the government has agreed to accept cash and notes to cover the principal amount of Penn Central's \$400 million in claims. Past-due trustee certificates totaling \$50 million held by the government would be paid in full with interest.

The plan also includes a compromise agreement for unpaid real estate and other taxes owed to state and local governments. Those tax claims total an additional \$400 million.

Pre-bankruptcy personal injury claims, estimated at \$19 million, for amounts up to \$5,000 would be paid in cash on or before the date the plan goes into effect. On other claims, a \$5,000 initial payment will be made, with the balance to be paid in quarterly installments.

Bond holders would be given cash equal to 10 per cent of their claim, general mortgage bonds for 30 per cent, preference stock for 30 per cent and new common stock of the reorganized company for the remaining 30 per cent of their claim.

Unsecured creditors would receive certificates of beneficial interests, which will be worth what the valuation case determines, and 35 per cent of the new common stock.

"The spirit of the plan is that everybody gets something of a present value rather than facing a long wait," Mr. Blanchette said. "A typical reorganization does not provide for cash up front."

All of the Penn Central Transportation Co. will be liquidated with the exception of the Pennsylvania Co., a subsidiary that is involved with real estate, energy and amusements.

Some of the Penn Central's holdings include the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, mineral rights and rights-of-way.

**Block to Kodak  
Refused by U.K.**

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ).—The House of Lords, acting as Britain's highest court, refused today to grant a temporary order sought by Polaroid Corp. to stop Eastman Kodak from introducing its instant-picture cameras into Britain.

Polaroid sought the ban pending trial here of its patent action against Kodak.

A decision that Polaroid was entitled to the ban had been reversed by an appeals court on Nov. 10.

**West German Jobless**

NUREMBERG, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Unemployment in West Germany is expected to rise to over 1 million in the next few months, Federal Labor Office vice-president Helmut Minita said today. The unemployment total in November was around 985,000.

**Zealand Lifts  
Dollar's Value  
2 Per Cent**

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ).—New Zealand has revalued its dollar by 2 per cent, effective to keep its currency and competitiveness in line with the dollar.

The dollar has revalued in the past four weeks. Minister Robert Muldoon said that the revaluation would restore the relationship between the New Zealand dollar and the Australian dollar.

Australian dollar was devalued a record 17.5 per cent to check inflation and run on foreign currency.

New Zealand subsequently devalued its dollar by 10 per cent.

Later, it revalued its dollar by 2 per cent on Dec. 7, 1976, and a week later, Muldoon said the government decision followed careful study of the need to protect the competitive edge of New Zealand's exports against the new consumer against the heavy impact of higher dollar.

The New Zealand dollar would now be worth \$1.02.

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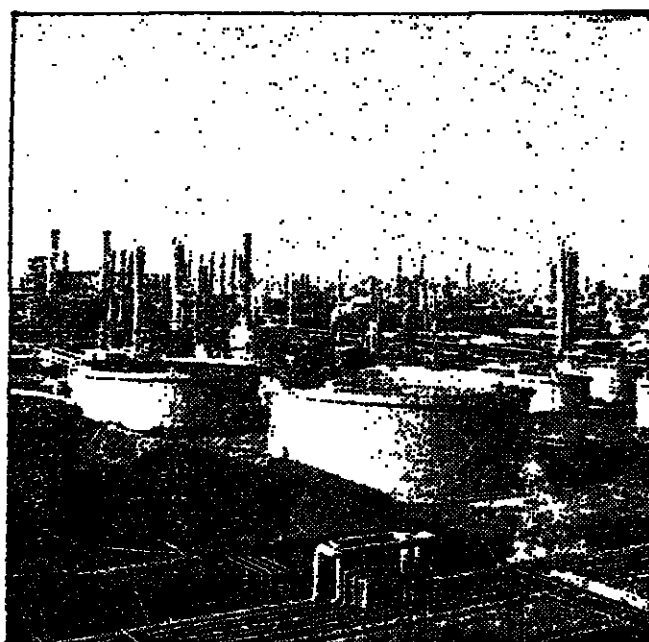


45 years of chemistry

S.I.R. CONSORZIO INDUSTRIALE, with a consolidated turnover of approximately \$ 700 million, is the third Italian petrochemical company. The largest complex of factories is to be found in Sardinia while other plants are situated in Lombardy, Veneto, Umbria, Campania and Calabria.

**S.I.R. CONSORZIO INDUSTRIALE is active in**

- basic chemistry (ethylene, propylene, aromatics etc.)
- primary chemistry (chemicals, plastics, rubbers, fibers)
- fine chemistry (catalysts, auxiliaries and household products)
- manufacturing field (industrialized building, textiles, packaging, plastic films, foamed polyurethane)



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THESE ARE THE CHALLENGES WE FACE

TO  
HOLD ON  
TO  
OUR  
LEADERSHIP

1987 1988

**Frederick G. Gandy**  
**United**

کتاب الف



[illegible][illegible]

1. BANK OF AMERICA
2. CITIBANK
3. CHASE MANHATTAN
4. MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
5. CHEMICAL
6. MORGAN GUARANTY
7. CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS
8. BANKERS TRUST
9. FIRST NATIONAL, CHICAGO
10. SECURITY PACIFIC
11. WELLS FARGO
- 12.
13. CROCKER NATIONAL
14. UNITED CALIFORNIA
15. IRVING TRUST
16. MELLON
17. FIRST NATIONAL, BOSTON
18. NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT
19. FIRST PENNSYLVANIA
20. BANK OF NEW YORK

# Can you name the 12<sup>TH</sup> largest bank in the U.S.?

December 30, 1974

ading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank loaning rates, one can find the value of the major currencies (national currencies of each of the following financial centers) as not due into account bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	L. S.	Gster.	SP. com.	SwissF.	Can. \$
2 41400	4 44 15	184 57	49 16	24 30	—	8 2700	101 13	42 48
2 41400	44 70	126 52	17 10	11 30	—	14 00	14 00	4 24
1 8714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 8714	—	24 93	2 28 14	—	—	—	—	—
2 41400	14 14	17 12	17 48	—	—	—	—	—
2 44600	4 19 10	126 18	68 00	24 30	—	8 13	—	41 00

are of each national unit: Danish Mark: 5.46035, Spanish: 166.371, U.S. Dollar: 0.70636, French Franc: 6.55957, German Mark: 1.93627, Italian Lira: 2036.27, Japanese Yen: 35.4632, Canadian \$: 0.96045.

Monetary: (1) One of 100, (2) Banks of 1,000, (3) Units of 10,000.

a needed to buy one piece.

Dec. 20, 1976				
	Open	Close	H.O.	
London	151.56	152.26	+0.70	
Burke	151.00	151.875	+0.875	
Parity: 112.5 troy!	150.57	151.11	-0.6	

U.S. dollars per ounce.

## Gold Options

(prices in \$/oz.)

Exch	Feb.	May
130	7.25	8.75
140	5.50	7.00
150	4.25	5.50

## Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai du Mont-Rouge  
 121, Geneva 1, Switzerland  
 Tel. 022 733 77 77, Telex 733728

**SEKISUI PREFAB HOMES, LTD.**  
(CDS.)

The undersigned announces that the Semi Annual Report ended July 1976 of Sekisui Prefab Homes, Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. and further at: Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V., Bank Meier & Rome N.V., Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Kna-Assortie N.V.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY  
COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, December 13th 1976

**We're a worldwide banking system**  
with \$9.2 billion in deposits, which includes  
\$2 billion in personal savings.

**We have \$541 million in capital, \$80 mil-**  
lion in reserves, and \$10.5 billion in assets.

**We have 316 branches throughout**  
New York State and 29 offices throughout  
the world. Have you guessed our name yet?

**We have our international operations**  
based in New York City's financial district,

with key people in the world's major money centers. We have extensive experience in foreign exchange and in foreign currency management. Do you need another clue?

We do business with half of the leading U.S. national and multinational companies on the "Fortune 500" list. And over 750 banks in more than 130 countries.

Now do you know who we are?  
We're the Marine Midland Bank.

Reaching based on deposits as of June 30, 1977



**COMMODITY TRADERS,**  
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**THEODORE ARNOLD**  
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Tel.: 020-246939.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 20.**—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:  
Commodity and unit Mon. Year ago  
**FOODS**  
Cocoa beans, B. 11.57 11.57  
Coffee 4 Santos, B. 2.00 2.00  
**TEXTILES**  
Printed 64-68 38 38  
GUSTALS  
Steel billets (P.M.), com. 212.00 212.00

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

\$40,000,000

**Miles Laboratories, Inc.**

8.70% Debentures due 1996

Price 100%  
(plus accrued interest)White, Weld & Co.  
Incorporated

**Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.** The First Boston Corporation  
**Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.** Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. Drexel Burnham & Co.  
**Goldman, Sachs & Co.** Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes  
**E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.** Kidder, Peabody & Co. Kuhn, Loeb & Co.  
**Lazard Frères & Co.** Lehman Brothers Loeb, Rhoades & Co.  
**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith** Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis  
**Reynolds Securities Inc.** Salomon Brothers  
**Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.** Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.  
**Wertheim & Co., Inc.** Dean Witter & Co.  
**ABD Securities Corporation** EuroPartners Securities Corporation  
**Kleinwort, Benson** Scandinavian Securities Corporation  
**SoGen-Swiss International Corporation**

December 16, 1976

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES					WOOL (6,000 lbs)	
Dec. 17, 1976					No trades.	
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)	
Dec	140.50	142.50	141.50	142.50	74.15	74.15
Jan	138.50	140.50	139.50	140.50	73.65	73.65
Mar	138.00	139.50	138.50	139.50	73.15	73.15
May	137.50	139.00	138.00	139.00	72.65	72.65
Jul	137.00	138.50	137.50	138.50	72.15	72.15
Sep	136.50	138.00	136.00	138.00	71.65	71.65
Nov	136.00	137.50	135.50	137.50	71.15	71.15
Dec	135.50	137.00	135.00	137.00	70.65	70.65
Jan	135.00	136.50	134.50	136.50	70.15	70.15
Mar	134.50	136.00	134.00	136.00	69.65	69.65
Sales: 1,132					Sales: 1,850.	
SUGAR No. 11 (30 tons)					COPPER (25,000 lbs)	
Dec	8.09	8.01	7.92	8.05	60.50	60.50
Jan	8.08	8.00	7.91	8.04	60.00	60.00
Mar	8.06	7.98	7.89	8.02	59.50	59.50
May	8.04	7.96	7.87	8.00	59.00	59.00
Jul	8.02	7.94	7.85	7.98	58.50	58.50
Sep	8.00	7.92	7.83	7.96	58.00	58.00
Nov	7.98	7.90	7.81	7.94	57.50	57.50
Dec	7.96	7.88	7.79	7.92	57.00	57.00
Jan	7.94	7.86	7.77	7.90	56.50	56.50
Mar	7.92	7.84	7.75	7.88	56.00	56.00
May	7.90	7.82	7.73	7.86	55.50	55.50
Jul	7.88	7.80	7.71	7.84	55.00	55.00
Sep	7.86	7.78	7.69	7.82	54.50	54.50
Nov	7.84	7.76	7.67	7.80	54.00	54.00
Dec	7.82	7.74	7.65	7.78	53.50	53.50
Sales: 3,387					Sales: approximately 2,954.	















